or more than Senstor Caffery about the operations of the sugar tax in Louisiana and had done toward bringing about the adoption of porrate. The most important statement. ator Caffery's speech was his admission that he and his colleague would vote against any tariff bill that proposed to place sugar on the free list.

The quarrel between the President and his party friends in the Senate has aroused the bitterest feeling among the factions of the Dem erats in and out of Congress, and is generally rded as the greatest misfortune could have happened to Democratic party at this time. What its effect will be upon the Tariff bill cannot be determined yet. It seems almost certain, however, that if any tariff bill is to be passed at this session, the House must yield to the Senate. This must necessarily be so in view of the existing tions in the Senate under which three or four Democratic Senators can defeat any meashich they do not care to support, and in wiew of Senator Gorman's announcement vesterthat if the Senate amendments are materiohanged the bill will be defeated, there between the two Houses can be reconciled. The failure, moreover, of the Pres dent's attempt to conciliate Senator Gorman and induce him to bring about a peaceful settlement of the contro versy on some other basis than that of the adoption of the Senate bill serves to indicate that the prospect for harmony between the President and the two Houses is not bright.

President Cleveland realizes probably more strongly than any man in Washington the gravity of the situation brought about by his serference in the work of a conference commiltee, and his overtures of peace to Senator Sorman yesterday were not by any means the beginning of his efforts to counteract the effechis letter. As early as Friday of last week innediately after the storm caused by the reading of his letter in the House on Thursday had burst in the Senate chamber, the President set about the work of conciliation, but as yet he time he sent for Senator Smith, who had just minic a speech in the Senate announcing that it the Squate bill should be tampered with it would be killed, and indicated that he would like to taik over the situation with the Senator with a view to arranging harmonious action of the Benate. Senator Smith saw the President, but

Mr. Cleveland then wrote personal notes to Seastors Gorman, Brice, and Caffery, asking them to call at the White House. The Louisiana Senator was the first to respond to the summons, and called immediately upon receiving the note. He had a long and frank conversation with the President, and plainly told him that bonnt for sugar or kill the bill. It was then sident suggested the acceptance of a flat ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. al. grades of sugar, about which so has been said during the last few Mr. Caffery, however, said that he could not agree to this without a consultation with his colleague, and there the matter ended. P. e Louisiana Senstors have since determined that their votes will be given for no bill that does not provide an ad valorem duty of a least 45 per cent, on all sugars and the payment of one-half of the present bounty rate on this year's sugar crop. This, they say, is final, and without such a provision they will vote against any tariff will that is proposed.

Senator rice did not go to see Mr. Cleveland undil Satu . sy evening. He had a pleasant chat with the le sident, but told him that it was imamendments should be changed, as there were five and possibly eight Democratic Senators who would insist upon the present rates. Mr. Cleve-land asked the Ohio Senator to consider whether there was not some method of compromise, but Mr. Brice insisted that the Senators could not be brought together upon any other bill than the one framed by the Senate, especially since the publication of the President's letter, which, cratic member of the Senate.

acrel, Md., on Saturday and Sunday, and did not receive the President's note until Monday morning. He immediately arranged an interview by telephone. When he went into the President's office Mr. Cleveland received him with every sign of friendliness, and immediately saked him the same question that he had not to found to bring the tariff fight to an end at once gator Gorman unhesitatingly replied that he thought not, and added that it Tariff bill further until the Senators had had an opportunity to reply to the attack made upon them by the letter to Mr. Wilson The sugar, fron, and coal schedules were talked over, and Mr. Gorman plainly told the President that they could not be changed now without defeating the bill. The conversation between the resident and Mr. Gorman was courteous, although each felt considerable embarrassment. seident did not ask the Maryland Senator to withhold his contemplated speech, the only suggestion of the kind being contained in the expression of his wish that the bill could be t back to the conference committee without

further debate. Little by little the circumstances under which Prosident Cleveland wrote the letter attacking the Senate, which Mr. Wilson made public in the House last Thursday, are coming to light. An intimate friend of the President, who undoubtedly knows all about the subject, said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that that letter was commenced by the President and practically ffuished on the 2d of July, but that it was then addressed to a personal and political friend in New York city. It was shown to Secretaries Cartisle and Lamont, who advised the President not to mail it, for fear that it would find its way to the newspapers and produce a row that would endanger the Tariff bill. The President thereupon locked up the letter in his desk. On Sunday, one week ago, he was at his country house on the Woodey road and was visited by Senator Vilas, Don Manuel Dickinson, ex-Gov. Russell of Massa. chusetts, Prof. Wilson, and one or two other gentlemen. The work of the conference committee was talked about, and the President, be-coming interested, produced the letter and read 24 to his visitors as he had read it to his two Secretaries several days before. Mr. Dickinson at mos said that the letter was just what was led to bring the Senators to their senses, and the others agreed with him that it should be made public in some way. After their departure, the President changed the letter by inserting the name of Mr. Wilson

in place of that of his New York friend, had type written copies made of it, and sent one of the copies to Mr. Wilson at the House, Tuesday Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont were not told of this action of the President, and so far as can be learned he did not confide it to any other person in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. Wilson carried the letter in his pocket from Tuesday until Thursday, when he preand it to the House, not even alluding to it to his colleagues on the conference committee: so it come to them as a surprise, just as it did to the Senute and the country. Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont did not know that the President had taken the letter out of his deak until they saw the announcement in the

wearing papers that it had been read o the House. It is yet impossible o learn whether the President altered the wording of the letter between the time that he read it to his two Cabinet Ministers and when he showed to his visitors on Sunday, the 15th, or whether he changed it at any time. The belief is general, nowever, that it was either altered or added to after the second day of July.

THE CAUCUS. Declarations that Sugar, Coal, and Iron Must Be Let Atone.

Washington, July 24.—A few minutes after S o'clock this afternoon, almost immediately after the Senate adjourned, the Democratic

Senator from Hhode Island knew as much as | Senators went into caucus for the purpose of

formulating a programme in regard to the dis-posal of the Tariff bill.

For three hours the discussion continued, and at that time, without having reached any conclusion, an adjournment was taken until t

Three members of the Democratic party were conspicuous by their absence from this conference. These men were Senators Hill, Murphy. and Irby, two of whom have been said to be ready to vote against the bill in certain emergencles and one, Mr. Hill, who has time and again declares his opposition to the bill so long as the income tax remains a part of it.

Every other Senator now in the city was resent but Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Daniels, but their absence was due to illness.

Mr. Hill was not notified officially of the cau-

cus until Just a few minutes before the adjournment of the Senate. He was notified in the cloak room by Mr. Gorman and requested to be

caucus that nasmuch as he was opposed to the bill and would do all he could to defeat it so long as the party saw fit to keep the income tax in a conference that had for its object the passige of the measure and the settlement of party For that reason Mr. Hill did not astend the

concus, and after reading a newspaper in the clock coom, with Mr. Kyle, the Popullst, as his sole companion, he left the chamber and went to his hotel. Neither Mr. Murphy nor Mr. Irby

to his hotel. Neither Mr. Murphy nor Mr. Irby went to the caucus, and their absence caused some remark.

Mr. Mills was in his committee room at the time the conference convened, but, on being notified, went to the marble room, but frequently bit it and wandered about the corridors.

The discussion partook of the nature of conversation more than of speech making, although there were some very pertinent and emphatic observations.

Soon after the caucus convened Mr. Jarvis of North Carolins offered a resolution that the bill be sent back to conference without instructions of any sort to the conference without instructions of any sort to the conference, and upon that resolution all of the discussion was based.

The men who formulated the present bill did none of the talking, but one of the Senators said after the caucus was over that those who did talk were as zealous in their advocacy of the Senate bill as any one of its framers could be, and insisted as stremously that the Senate bill should prevail.

Sonate bill as any one of its framers could be, and insisted as strenuously that the Senate bill should prevail.

Almost all of the debate and cross-fire between Senators was directed at Mr. Vilas in an effort to induce him to withdraw his motion to strike out the differential on refined sugar.

Mr. Vilas did not indicate to the cancus just what he would do, but made a plea for the Administration, saying that in view of the strong letter the President had written there should be some sort of soncession on the part of the Senate and he believed the consceasion should be, among other things, on the sugar schedule.

Mr. Vilas's reference to the sugar schedule brought Messrs. Caffery and Hlanchard to their feet, and they said that a concession of some sort was absolutely necessary, and they would be content if the Senate placed a "flat" duty of 45 per cent, on all sugars, raw and refined, and gave the planters half the bounty for 1804.

This increase in the duty, they said, would compensate them to some extent for the loss of the bounty which the committee promised them and which was decided upon by the former Democratic cancus.

If the Senate would not agree to this change,

the bounty which the committee promised them and which was decided upon by the former permocratic caucus.

If the Senate would not agree to this change, which Mr. Caffery especially said was of advantage to the growers of sugar, the Louisiana Senators must insist not only on the one-eighth of a cent differential, but the bounty that was promised them. He went further and warned the caucus that unless this was done he and his colleague would vote against the bill.

The sugar talk had gone this far when Mr. Smith of New Jersey took the floor and made a short but a very effective speech, in which he notified the caucus that if the differential rate was disturbed—a rate which he said had been promised and agreed upon in caucus—then there would be forthcoming the necessary Democratic votes to indefinitely postpone the conference report, and he assured his colleagues that these votes would be had at the proper time if such a disturbance of the agreed upon schedules was attempted.

The result of all the sugar discussion was that

would be had at the proper time if such a disturbance of the agreed upon schedules was attempted.

The result of all the sugar discussion was that the caucus did not get a very clear idea how Mr. Vilas was going to conduct himself, although it was said after adjournment that he would probably yield to the judgment of his colleagues and permit his motion to be withdrawn.

Coal and iron ore proved to be as interesting a subject for others of the Southern men as was sugar. Not much was said on this subject, but what was said was emphatic and certain. Mr. Pugh of Alabama in a short speech told his colleagues that neither of those articles must be touched. The previous caucus had agreed to leave them on the dutlable list and had fixed the rate, and that agreement, he said, must not be violated.

If it was, and the Senate conferrees receded from the Senate amendments on these items, he warned the Senate amendments on these items, he warned the Senate amendments on these items, he warned the Senate that neither he nor his colleagues would support the bill, and he declared that there were other Senators who stood ready to vote in the same way.

Inasmuch as these three items—coal, iron ore, and sugar—were the three chief items of disagreement, nothing else was discussed in detail. The sentiment was almost solidly in favor of the Senate bill and the insistence of the conference on the amendments made by the Senate. One Senator, speaking of the caucus to-night, said:

"Mr. Vilas was the only man in the caucus

said:
"Mr. Vilas was the only man in the caucus who appeared to be friendly to the Administration, and was the only one who voiced any change in the existing bill."
A prominent Democratic Senator, one who has been largely instrumental in getting the bill through the Senate, and to night that he be-

through the Senate, said to-night that he be-lieved the caucus would to-morrow adopt the resolution of Mr. Jarvis, or one of similar im-port, and that the bill would be sent back to conference without instructions of any sort to the conference.

conference without instructions of any sort of the conferences.

He believed the Democrats would be able to get together, and added that there were assurances that if the bill got back to conference the House would ultimately agree to the Senate bill in all its material points. That there would be concessions on the part of the Senate he admitted, but none that struck at the main points now in least.

ted, but none that struck at the main points now in issue.

This Senator spoke, as he said, by authority, and maintained that the Senate bill would prevail, and that the House had come to realize that it must accept it or assume the responsibility for the defeat that stares the bill and the party in the face in the event that they decline to yield.

to yield.

The general feeling among Democrats after the caucus was that the end was in sight, and that the Senate bill would yet pass safely through the last legislative stage and receive the signature of the President.

HILL'S DEFENCE OF CLEVELAND. The New York Senator Answers Corman

and Argues in Support of the President.

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The attendance of Senators was not large when the opening prayer was spoken, but they gradually came in and took their seats, Mr. Gorman among the earliest of them. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), who had been absent for two weeks, was present. Few of the members of the other House were in the

The morning business included, however, the passage of the House bill granting the use of certain lands to the town of Castine, Me., for a public park. It also included the passage of a House bill granting to the city of Newport, Ky., portions of the military property there for a

At 12:30 the message from the House announcing a disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Tariff-bill and asking further onference was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) took the floor and addressed the Senate. Ifis opening remarks, de-livered very slowly and deliberately, were:

"Mr. President, I agree with the distinguished lenator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, in the fact that we are now in the midst of a great crists. It is a most psculiar and unusual situation of affairs. The Democratic party, having been out of power for a long number of years, had been intrusted with the control of govern-

been out of power for a long number of years, had been intrusted with the control of governmental affairs. In the discharge of its duty to the country, the Democratic representatives in the House had passed a bill which, on the whole, aside from its income tax provision, seemed to have met general appreciation. It came to the Senate, and the Bonate passed a bill which was not satisfactory either to the Bemocratic party or to the people of the country. In my humble opinion it violated the position which the Bemocratic party has assumed in recent years."

Mr. Hill referred to the fact of the disagreement of the conference, and saked what were the great obstacles that could not be overcome. In the first place, the Senate conferres had been met with the objection that the Senate had made the bill inconsistent. They had been met with the objection that the Senate had put a duty on many raw materials which the people expected and believed could be on the free list. The motion which he had made contemplated that the Senate should recede from some of those amendments. There was no reason to hope that the House would yield on that point, shich it considered rescential and vital, if the Senate should recede from some of these amendments. There was no reason to hope that the House would yield on that point, shich it considered rescential and vital, if the Senate said so the country? None whatever. His motion was in the line of an agreement. It contemplated something practicable, it was in the line of perfecting the bill according to Democratic theories and Democratic opholion as a practical man, speaking to practical men, he surgeoted that the Senate should express its opinion on some of those disputed points. It did

no good, blindly and obstinately, to adhere to the Senate's position.

Coming to the question of the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hill said that he would not discuss the wisdom or propriety of writing it, or of making it was his duty to do, and Mr. Hill did not propose to criticise him. In the discharge of his high public duty to his party and to his country the President had deemed it wise to seed that letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; and with the President's judgment on that point Mr. Hill was content.

to send that letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; and with the President's judgment on that point Mr. Hill was content.

"I am here to defend the sentiments expressed in that letter, said Mr. Hill, Mr. President, you would judge from the sentiments expressed on that letter that the President had been guilty of a grave crime in sending it. He violated no law. He had a moral, a constitutional, a legal right to send that letter, it was not an official communication; it was a private letter to a long-time and faithful adherent.

"It was a communication which he had the right to send to that adherent. Whether it should be shown to his party associates in the House was a instret for determination between the sender and the receiver. The sentiments expressed in that letter were Democratic; they were sentiments honestly expressed.

"Senators have differed from the President, but they have not challenged the honesty of his motives in sending that communication."

Coming to the question of the proposed duties on coal and from ore, Mr. Hill asid that Mr. Gorman now defended those duties.

"As revenue duties," Mr. Gorman put in.

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"As revenue duties," Mr. Gorman put in.

"As revenue duties," Mr. Hill assented; "I scrept that suggestion. The Senator from Maryland would have impressed duties on coal and from whether a majority of the Senate desired it or not. That Senator did not set up the childlish defence that he was "buncoed into putting a duty on these articles."

Referring to the President stariff-reform message of 1887, Mr. Hill approved it warmly, and said that since then tariff reform had increased from day to day, Democrats who had then been unwilling to take steps forward had glavanced greatly from that day to this, That message had placed the President in the advanced line, where he demanded radical reductions of duties or free importation of raw materials. That was the platform on which President Cleveland slood in 1837, and had taken no back tr

The President had called no Senator's name, he merely attacked the bill. "It was a progressive bill; it progressed step by step toward the McKinley bill," asserted the New York Senator.

The President had seen this, and had attempted to stop it. If the President thought that such inconsistent legislation placed the Democratic party in a false attitude to the country, it was his duty to call attention to it. He had a perfect right to write that letter, and in his honesty he had done so.

Reverting once more to the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hill remarked that the President had written it, "perhaps not wisely, but too candidly, too honesdy, too carnesty." That was all the criticism which could be properly made of it.

As to the interviews with the President, as rehearsed yesterday by Senators, Mr. Hill remarked that these Senators had "badgered" the President with their "concessions," and had striven to get him to support them. They had known how weak and tame their bill would seem to the American people if it did not have the sanction and approval of the Democratic President.

Referring to the fact that Senator Gorman had read yesterday a paragraph of Washington's farewall address, Mr. Hill said that that address had been quoted in vain when Senators, instead of relying on their own reserved rights, and acting on their own judgment, and taking their own steps independent of anybody clee, sought the White House and asked the interposition of the President of their party. [Applause,] It comes with poor grace from Senators whitesed to turn round and read to the Senate Washington's farewell address—to show that the President to turn round and read to the Senate Washington's farewell and reserved to the wonderful and unusual spectacle which Senators whitesed yesterday, when conversations with the President ought not to make any suggestions pending legislation, in the form and manner that Mr. Cleveland has done.

Then Mr. Hill referred to "the wonderful and unusual spectacle which Senators with one hand upr

Again reverting to the President's letter, Mr.
Hill described it as "an honest and manly letter
to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and
Means, telling him of his doubts and his fears
in regard to the bill." He had not intended, Mr.
Hill asserted, to dictate to either branch of Congress. The letter could not be construed into
dictation. It was a suggression, an expostulation, a warning to his party friends not to persist in the Senate hill.
"It was a remarkable scene that was a fine-

gress. The letter could not be construed into dictation. It was a suggestion, an expostulation, a warning to his party friends not to persist in the Senate hill.

"It was a remarkable scene that was witnessed in the Senators arraigned the President cleeted by their own party. The President has not been inconsistent. I have known the President of the United States for many years. I had my differences with him. You who know him know that he says but little in conversation. He is a good listener. He forms his conclusions slowly, clearly, honestly, and sincerely. He heard these party friends (the Democratic Senators hoping that they would frame a satisfactory bill; but he did not bind himself to their suggestions or approve them."

Mr. Hill held that none of the Democratic Senators who 'testified' yesterday to conversations with the President axid that the President had bound himself to carry out the provisions of the Senato bill.

This defence of Mr. Cieveland was followed by a condemnation of the income tax, in which Mr. Hill again threw down the gauntlet against it and defined his future policy with regard to it. He said he wanted to defeat "the Populistic income tax," and added:

"I shall resort to every honorable method by which it can be done. If I can place this bill in such a position that you cannot pass it with the encome tax," in it. I shall do it. I do not know that it can be done, but I shall make certain suggestions to that end.

The Senator from Maryland had referred yeaterday to Mr. Hill as an opponent of the bill. He would let that be, so far as it applied to the bill in pretty good company. [Laughter.]

Referring to Mr. tiray's remark a few days ago, which spoke of him as waltaing down the alsie "with the Senator from Rhode Island cMr. Aldrich." he said that he was not aware that he was engaged in any such dance. He had cooperated with Republican Senators in their opposition to an income tax, and had endeavored so to shape the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The Pr

as was not likely that the compromise bill would pass.

Mr. Hill then touched upon that part of Mr. forman's speech referring to the promises made in the last campaign to protect the interests of the sugar planters of Louisians, and said that, if that was a proper ground for urging the adoption of the Sugar schedule in the Senate bill, it would make the people desire more than ever the provisions of the House bill placing sugar, the provisions of the House bill placing sugar on the free list. He believed that if the duty on sugar was defensible at all, it should be defended on the principle of its belief requisite for revenue, it should be defended on the broad ground that the Senator from Maryland had given his word of honor that the sugar interests would be protected. Much as Mr. Hill respected the National Democratic Committee and appreciated its great labors for the Democratic party, he was not to be delivered in any such arrangement.

Coming back again to the interviews of Sen-ators with the President, Mr. Hill told them that it was not right for them to be running to the White House seeking instructions; and he added, asnid much laughter:

"I suggest to my friends that they do as I do-keep saway from the White House. The idea that the President of the United States over-reached these old politicians, who had been through many a campaign; that he was too

sharp for them; and that they came away with a different sect of impression from the ideas which he had is absurd. And then, when the President wants to clear the atmosphere, and relis the Democratic masses dust what the bill is, and what he wants it to be, they say that they were overreached by this ambitions President." (Laughter,)

Coming again to the question of the proposed duties on coal and fron ore, Mr. Hill said that it had been suggested by Mr. Gorman that there were some great interests somewhere demanding free coal and free iron ore. Mr. Hill did not know where those interests were, and he presented a petition of citizens of Baltimore asking for free iron ore. He did not know what interests were seeking for free coal. He had yet to hear any Senator suggest that the President of the United States, in making these recommendations, had desired to subserve the interests of any monopoly or of any Individual. He believed that the President had made these recommendations because they were for the best interests of the country.

that life President had made these recommendations because they were for the best interests of the country.

Mr. Gorman asked Mr. Hill whether, if the Senate would recede from every amendment which it had placed on the House bill, and would let that bill stand, with free sugar, free coal, free iron, and free wool, he would still vote for the Wilson bill.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it,"

Mr. Hill replied; and his answer was greeted with contemptuous laughter on the part of many Democratic Senators. And he added, taking no notice of this manifestation, "The Senator from Maryland has said that the President would not recede; and he is pretty safe, of course, in making the bluff which he makes now."

"Do not let him bluff you," said Mr. Gray, without rising.

Thout rising.
"I do not think I will," Mr. Hill said,
"Call him," Mr. Gray suggested, amid laugh-

man had referred to him yesteriay as playing the rôle of lago; and he said that that reference to Shakespeare reminded him of the great Sen atorial conspiracy of many centuries ago, when a Senatorial cabal compassed the death of a great Roman Emperor. If Mr. Hill were distinguished Senator from Maryland a "the lean and hungry Cassius." [Laughter. Senators would recollect that Casar said of him "He thinks too much. Such men are danger ous." [Laughter.] And he might speak of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones) as Marcu Brutus, "Honest Brutus," Mr. Hill compilmented Senator Jones for his wonderful patience and sagacity in the management of the bill, and said that that Senator had won the steem and respect of his countrymen everywhere. And so he would call him "Honest Brutus." "Cassius," said he, "I have already referred

bill, and said that that Senator had won the esteem and respect of his countrymen everywhere. And so he would call him "Honest Brutus."

"Cassius," said he, "I have already referred to. [Loud laughter.] Then there was 'Casca, envious Caca' [meaning Mr. Vest of Missouri], who struck the first blow. Trebonius represented the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), and Cinna the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris]

"Mr. President," continued Mr. Hill, "when yesterday they struck at our President and sought to strike him down they made the same plea which the conspirators of old made, 'Not that they loved Cassar less, but that they loved Rome more.' Not that they loved Cleveland less, but that they loved their party and the public more. And I can say with Marc Antony: "What private griefs they have, alas, I know not. They are all wise and honorable men."

With this application of Shakespeare's play of "Julius Cessar" to the attack on President Cleveland, Mr. Hill closed his speech, resuming his seat amid considerable applause.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) followed with a motion to instruct the Senate conferrees to insert in the sugar schedule a provision to pay to the sugar producers of the United States for 1894 a bounty of nine-tenths of a cent a pound on sugar testing not less than 90° by the polariscope, and of eight-tenths of a cent for sugar testing not less than 80°. He began his speech by defending the President's Wilson letter, and declared that there was nothing in that letter which the President was not perfectly justified in saying, and nothing in it that assailed, in the slightest degree, the honor of the Senate or of any Senator. He spoke of the secrets of his own and his colleague should have been invaded; about the taunts of the Republicans and the stabs of some Democrats, and said that he and his colleague had been set up as the bites noirs of the bill, and regarded as stumbling blocks in the way of tariff reform. And he proceeded to Mr. Jones to say whether that attenent was correct or not;

state the attitude of the Louisiana Senators to the bill if it put sugar on the free list.

Mr. Caffery—I have already announced on the floor of the Senate, and I now repeat, that if free sugar be placed in the bill I will vote against it. I hope that that is clear. And if the bill fail, then I say, "Shake not thy gory locks at us. Thou canns not say we did it."

Without closing his speech, Mr. Caffery gave way to a motion to adjourn—so that the Democratic Senators might hold a caucus—and then, at 3:03 o'clock, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow at noon.

Prof. Wilson Nays the House Might Con-WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Mr. Wilson of West lirginia, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, returned to Washington to-day. The neuralgic pains from which he suffered last week have disappeared, but his face is still so sadly disfigured as to require the use of a

Mr. Wilson could not say when the conferrees will meet again, but he will remain in Washington until the Senate shall have concluded its discussion of the House message asking a new conference, in order that there may be no delay in beginning at once the work of harmonizing the differences in the Tariff bill between the two

He was not disposed to say much regarding the action of the House conferrees, except to re-mark in a general way that they would endeavor to secure a report as nearly as possible on the lines of the original bill.

He intimated that the House conferrees might be willing to make a few proper compromises, but added that their line of action could only be properly determined after they had again met the representatives of the senate in the confer-

properly determines and the senate in the conference committee.

"The longer the deadlock continues," said Mr. De Witt Warner of New York, "the more the people of the country will become aroused, and time alone is required to teach the Senate that it is hopeleosiy in the minority in this fight. The House was nearer to a surrender last Friday than it will ever be again. Do I think that the House will finally trumph? I doemphatically.

"All over the country the county papers—and they represent the people—are coming out editorially against the position taken by the Nenate. That body could not have chosen a more inopportune time to go against the wishes of the great bulk of the Pemocratic masses than the present. It is in no position to maintain a light.

the great bulk of the Democratic masses than the present. It is in no position to maintain a fight.

"But if the bill should fall, why, Congress is still in seasion. It might not be good policy for us now to take up a new bill or to pass a series of bills to revise the tariff—it would seem too much like a desire on our part to add to the compileations—but in my opinion this will be done before tariff reform is abandoned. When that time comes the Senate will be called upon to deal with a measure or with measures, as the case may be, that will be far more radical than the Wilson bill.

Representative Heauchamp Clark of Missouri spoke in the same vein. "The Wilson bill did not go far enough to suit most bemocrats." he said, "but we thought when we passed that that we had gone to the limit of concession. The action of the Senate, if it means to deadlock proceedings, will leave us ample time to pass a new bill. There are seventy—nine free traders in the House, and it was their work that made the Wilson bill as ilberal as it is. Fill tell you what could be done readily. Proceed on the Springer plan and instruct the Ways and Means Committee to bring in separate bills in the direction of tariff reform. "If this policy had been followed from the start there would have been none of this wrangling, and the McKinley bill would have been reformed just the same. Something of this sort tray happen yet before Congress adjourns."

Minneapolis's Extraordinary Record. WASHINGTON, July 24. - The official report of the trial of the Minneapolis, which will be made to the Secretary of the Navy in a few days, shows the vessel to surpass even the highest shows the vessel to surpass even the highest praise that has already been accorded to her. It suppears that she made an extraordinary record for efficiency and economy in her great race against time, and that ahe may be fairly expected to do still better after she has been in regular naval service a short time. She was designed to make \$1 knots, with a maximum development of 71,000 horse power. The official figures show that it took but 20,500 horse power to make 23,078 knots. CHAIRMAN FRICK'S STORY. HE TELLS THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

ABOUT CARNEGIE ARMOR.

The Company Invested \$4,000,000 and Had Not Got Back the Cost of the Plant-All Armor Was Good-Didn't Thinh There Was a Complemey Against the Firm. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Company to-day appeared before the committee of the House investigating the alleged armor plate frauds. He had been con-nected with the company, he said, since 1888, He was opposed to going into the armor plate business, and had voted against it, as it would require a large outlay of money, and there would be but one customer. He thought the The output of the works in 1800 was about ,000,000 tons, and of this only 3,500 tons was

armor plate.

He endeavored, he said, to visit the works about once a week. Reports of the work done were sent to him by Mr. Hunsicker, and he knew from these reports the amount of finished plate turned out, but did not know what treatment the plates received, as he relied upon Hun sicker to look after this.
In reply to a question by Mr. Cummings, he

said that he considered the penalty exacted by the Secretary of the Navy exorbitant, and he the contract. He also considered the penalty the penalty unjust and unreasonable, because sible, and this was all they had contracted to do He had investigated the matter carefully, and was satisfied that no armor had been furnished which had not come up to the minimum requirements. He did not regard the physical test as necessary or important. The ballistic test was the only one which amounted to anything. Tests made since the charge of fraud had been made showed that the plates were up to the standard. He thought it was a great mistake not to report the retreatment plates to the inspectors. It was claimed that the retreatment of ballistic plates was not made for the purpose of passing the group it reprepurposes. He could not say, however, that this

Mr. Money asked him why the company had Mr. Money asked him why the company had consented to pay the penalty imposed by the Navy Department. He replied that the company had to. They considered it the final decision of the highest court. The company had protested against the fine imposed by the Navy Department, and an officer of the company had called on the President in regard to it. After the President's decision, the company had nothing further to say.

protested against the line imposed by the Navy Department, and an officer of the company had called on the President in regard to it. After the President's decision, the company had nothing further to say.

Mr. Cummings asked him if he thought there was a conspiracy among the workmen to discredit the work with the Government and injure the company. He replied that he did not think there was outside of the men who informed. He did not think the strikers had anything to do with it. He could not understand why the employees had slighted their work. There was nothing in it for them. It was of no advantage to them to increase the output. He always thought the works were sufficiently equipped to furnish the output the company were making. He did not think there was anything wrong at the works. The Government inspectors at the works were there to see what was foing on; at least he understood that this was the purpose of keeping them there.

Replying to a question by Mr. Money, he said that if the Government inspectors had attended strictly to their duty there could have been no irregularities. He did not see how there possibly could have been if the inspectors had attended to their work.

The company had invested \$4,000,000 in the manufacture of armor. Up to date they had not received enough from the Government to pay for their plant. The plant was such that it would be of little use for anything except the manufacture of armor.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Frick, and Mr. Hunsicker was called. He was engineer of tests and superintendent of the armor-plate department. He had been superintendent of this department since January last. He succeeded Mr. Schwab,

Mr. Cummings asked him to tell the committee what he knew rearding the alleged irregularities.

Mr. Cuminings asked him to tell the committee what he knew regarding the alleged irregularities.

He replied that he knew nothing except what had been testified to by the informers and others who had appeared before the committee. If he had known of the existence of irregularities he would have done his best to have them stopped, if he could not have stopped, them himself he would have reported to Frick, who would have seen that they were stopped. He had no reports that would throw any light on the subject. His assistants were supposed to look after the work in detail. He knew nothing whatever of the re-treatment of the plates. He had talked with Messes Corey and Schwab as to the advisability of double treating plates. There was a difference in opinion among them about it. He did not know that Schwab and Corey had retreated bellistic plates for experimental purposes to settle the difference.

His attention was called to the testimony of Buck, one of the informers, about the manipulating of the testing machine. He replied that he did not know that Buck had manipulated the machine until after he had been discharged. Buck was a mere boy and had probably magnified what he had done in the hope of getting a reward. He regarded the physical test as uscless. It had nothing to do with the strength of a plate and was of little or no value. It could not affect the ballistic test of the plate, but might disturb confidence. He considered all plates furnished good. He drew his conclusions from ballistic tests and from the material which was put in the plates. He could not explain the changes made by Cline in his reports. He thought that the company had aimed to give the Governent the best plate possible. They did the best they could under the specifications, and thought that the company had aimed to give the Governent the best plate possible. They did the best they could under the specifications, and thought that the plates furnished would bear reasonable. He could not the knowledge of the inspectors.

He gave the particular

ging of blowholes without the knowledge of the Inspectors.

He gave the particulars of an interview he had with Informer Sill, after he had been to Washington. Sill told him that the informers had not given the Government one-half of the information that they had, and that the matter could now be fixed so that they would not divulge anything more. He wrote Chairman Frick the substance of the interview and paid no more attention to Sill. He was not aware that in 1802 charges had been made that the Carnegie plates were defective.

Mr. Dolliver went a little outside of the regular investigation and asked Mr. Hunsicker about the 17-inch Harveyized plates tested the other day at Indian Head. In referring to it Mr. Dolliver said that some of the press reports claimed that the plate had not received the Harvey treatment.

claimed that the plate had not received the Harvey treatment.

Mr. Hunsicker replied that such reports were absolutely false. The plate was made as nearly as possible an ideal Harvey plate. The experts and the Navy Department people had yet to point out any defects in the plate. It was a phenomenally good plate. He defled any one to pick a flaw in it. Harvey plates had heretofore cracked. This was their great defect. This plate had received five shots, had been penetrated, but had cracked very little. The newspaper reports, he thought were a little mixed.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Lieut. Stone of the navy will be examined.

THE SUGAR SCANDAL.

Surprising Way in Which Witnesses Elude the Committee's Summonses.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-No testimony of importance was submitted to the sugar-scandal in-vestigating committee to-day, and it looks now as if the revived investigation was about to ex-perience a collapse. The attempt of the Administration, however, to coerce certain Senators into agreeing to a modification of the Senate Tariff bill will be continued until the present fight in the Senate is brought to a settlement one way or the other.

There has been considerable mystery about the reopening of the investigation after it had been permanently brought to a close and the report sent to the printing office, and indeed after Senator Allen had published his minority report. The change of programme, however, was brought about by the Administration Senators who had been furnished with evidence that three or four of the Senators, who are most out spoken in the advocacy of the Senate amend-ments to the Tariff bill, had perjured themselves ments to the Tariff bill, had perjured themselves when they swore they had not speculated in sugar stock. The committee were told that they could have the most indisputable evidence upon this point, and so they were instructed to go shead with the taking of testimony.

They did so, but, strange to say, the damaging evidence against the Senators who support the Tariff bill cludes them like a will-o'-the why.

One Senator was to have been convicted by the original order for the purchase of sugar stock written on an envelope, but that envelope has since been destroyed, and the man who possessed it successfully cludes the summons of the Senate committee.

Indeed the agility with which witnesses whose

Senate committee.

Indeed the agility with which witnesses whose testimony has been desired during the past few days manage to escape the summons is so surprising as to create the suspicion that no serious attempt is made to reach them.

The officials of the Senate whose duty it is to serve the summonses owe their appointments to Senators who possibly may not desire cortain witnesses to appear, and it is perhaps not im-

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possible for them to avoid arresting desired wit-

possible for them to avoid arresting desired witnesses.

Ex-Senator William Pitz Kellogg, who since he left public life has made a fortune is real estate and stock speculations, is expected to tell some interesting facts to the committee if he can be found, but he is somewhere in Canada, out of reach of a summons, and may or may not appear before the investigation is again closed. But whether important witnesses appear or not, the committee will no doubt be able to hold over the heads of the suspected Senators the threat of exposure unless they shall recede from their attitude of heatility to the President with regard to the Tariff bill.

Certainly they mean to do so if they can. One or two members of the investigating committee, it is understood, have become possessed of the idea that there is a regularly organized scandal bureau in Washington from which emanada all the stories about the stock speculations and other misdeeds of Senators, and they are endeavoring to locate the bureau and establish the identity of those who manage it. There is little doubt, however, that in such a Quixotic search as this they will have only their labor for their pains.

A MESSAGE FROM WILLIS.

Lillnokalant Wanted Illm to Send Her Pro-lest to Washington, but He Wouldn't. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The President to-day ransmitted to Congress the following despatch from Minister Willis:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, I "HONOLULE, H. I., June 23, 1804. "SIR: Your despatch No. 30 of the 2d instan enclosing the Senate resolution of the 31st ultime reached here on the 16th Instant. A copy was, on the same day, transmitted by me to the Hon. F. M. Hatch, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the information of his Government. On the 21st instant I received a protest signed Liliuokalani, reciting from her standpoint the acts and facts prior and subsequent to the overthrow of her Government, protesting against all such acts and 'earnestly requesting' that the United States 'will not extend its recognition to any such Government thus formed."

Not feeling at liberty to answer or transmi this communication, I had an interview with the Hon. Samuel Parker, the last Minister of Foreign Affairs under the monarchy, to whom, after explaining the present attitude of our Government and my inability to forward any such communication, I handed, for information a copy of your despatch hereinbefore mentioned This course was adopted with the knowledge

and consent of the Provisional Government. In reply to the direct question from Mr. Parker as to whether this was the final decision of the Senate I said that, in my opinion, it was final.

"The Constitutional Convention finished the first reading of the new Constitution on the list inst. It is thought that it will be promulgated on the 4th of July.

"Upon the suggestion of Admiral Walker I submitted a request for the landing of his troops for exercise on every Tuesday. This request was granted. It has been customary here for many years to give such permission to all nationalities. A subsequent request of a similar character in behalf of the Hritish Government was first granted and on the following day refused. It a thought, however, that, in view of the past precedents, this action would be reversed.

"The Japanese cruiser Takachiho has returned to Japan. The Congo remains.

"There has been no disturbance here and no apparent probability of any in the immediate future.

Alarest S. Willias."

It is understood that no immediate action will be taken by the United States in the way of formal recognition of the Hawaiian republic. The State Department is not yet advised with the formality that the occasion requires of the establishment of the new republic—that is to say, it has nothing but telegraphic information—no formal mail advices from our Minister in Honolulu. The President regards the Hawaiian matter as transferred to Congress. When he receives Mr. Willis's formal announcement of the proclamation of the republic he will transmit that to Congress for its action.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Minister Breckinridge Will Not Resign

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Congressman Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who was nomi-nated on Thursday last as Minister to Russia, will not resign his seat in the House until the Tariff bill shall have been disposed of. Mr. Breckinridge came to Congress a decade ago on this issue, and he desires to remain in the House until it is settled. The Congressional Conven-tion will not be held in his district until Aug. 15. A tehat time the action of the several counties in the district which have endorsed the candi-dacy of Judge J. S. Little of Greenwood for the Fifty-fourth Congress will be ratified. It is ex-pected that Judge Little will also be nominated to serve out the remainder of Mr. Breckinridge's unexpired term.

States Consul-Generalship at Samoa, James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, who was appointed to Mulligan of Kentucky, who was appointed to the place on March 19, having failed to take charge of the office at Apia, although the thirty days allowed him for receiving his instructions and departing for his post elapsed several mouths ago. It is said that the Administration does not care whether Mr. Mulligan ever goes out to Samon or not; that his pay stopped after the first thirty days succeeding his appointment, and that the Government is saving \$3,000 a year as long as the place remains unfilled.

The discharge of 150 clerks from the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, which has been so frequently predicted in the last two months, will take place to-morrow, the unfortunate employees having received their notices this morning. The aribuithive explanation regarding this discharge is that the Legislative Appropriation bill provided for a reduction of 300 clerks in the Record and Pension Office, leaving about 400 to continue the work, which has naturally been much reduced. One hundred and fifty of the vacancies had aiready accumulated through resignations, transfers, and deaths, and Secretary Lamont, in anticipation of the passage of the act, appointed a Board of eight members, composed of the chiefs of divisions and principal clerks in the office, to make, a thorough and exhaustive examination of the "work, deportment, and attendance" of all employees in the office, and report who in its opinion should be discharged or reduced in grade so as to meet the requirements of the pending Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. In submitting its report the Board, among other things, said:

"The Board has given great weight to the claims of those having records of honorable military service or of long and faithful service in the department and has not recommended the discharge of any person having such a record unices his retention would work manifest injury to the public service."

Secretary Lamont approved the report by ordering the discharges as recommended, and he has announced his determination not to consider any application for reinstatement which would necessitate any modification of the Board's report. and Pension Office of the War Department.

Approved by the President. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following bills and joint resolutions have been approved by the

An act to change the boundaries of the judicial circuits of Florida; an act granting to the University of Utah a site off the public domain; an act to remove the charge of desertion stand ing against the name of Joseph G. Utter; an act authorizing the Secretary of State to accept for the United States a painting by G. F. Watta., R. A., entitled "Love and Life"; an act authorizing John E. Johnson and others to accept medals of honor and diplomas from the Government of honor and diplomas from the Government of Spain; an act to authorize Rear Admiral John G. Walker and Surgeon-tienerai J. Rufus Tryon, U. S. N., to accept the decorations of the "Bristo Del Liberiador," of Venezuela; an act authorizing Commander C. H. Davis, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the King of Spain; a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the meetings of the International Geodetic Association; an act to

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authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River from Earle Point, Dubuque, Ia., to the opposite bank in Grant county, Wis.; an act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian reservation in Washingten; an act for the benefit of sundry persons residing in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; acts granting pensions to Earnest C. Emerson of Rhode Island and Mary Brown of Berlin, Vt.; an act providing an additional Circuit Judge in the Eighth Judicial circuit, and an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela at Bellevernon, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI'S WARRANTS Mr. Olney After the Bank Note Firm that

WASHINGTON, July 24. The alleged violation of the law of the United States by the State of Mississippi in the issue of warrants bearing a similitude to United States money was consid-

ered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Carlisle bringing the subject up for discussion. t was decided to refer the matter to Attorne General Olney for such action as he deemed proper in the premises. This afternoon he proper in the premises. This afternoon he directed the United States District Attorney at St. Louis, Mo., to commence proceedings under the law against the national bank note firm that printed the warrants, and such other action as he thought best. Whether "such other action" contemplates measures being taken to withdraw the objectionable warrants from circulation cannot be learned. Secretary Carlisle this afternoon informed Senator George, who has been representing Gov. Stone of Mississippi in the matter, of the action decided upon.

TO PENSION GEN. CORSE'S WIDOW He Was the Man Who Replied " I Will" to Sherman's " Hold the Fort."

WASHINGTON, July 24. The Invalid Pensions Committee of the House will call up five measures to-morrow for which they will ask consideration, and which they will endeavor to pass during the three hours and a half set aside for One of these is the bill to pension the widow of Gen. John M. Corse of Massachusetts. Gen. Corse had one of the brilliant and pictur-Gen. Corse had one of the brilliant and picturesque records of the war, and it was his defence of Altoona, when Gen. Sherman signalide "Hold on," and he signalied back that he would, which formed the basis of the well-known Gospel song, "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming."

Gen. Corse, although repeatedly wounded, refused to draw a pension, and this fact will be used as an argument for liberal treatment for his widow and young son. The bill passed the Senate early in the present session.

Land Bills Passed by the Hones.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Committee on Rules gave to-day's session to the Committee of Public Lands, and in two and a half hours Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), Chairman, succeeded in having passed fourteen bills reported from his importance, one providing for a settlement of the claims by and against the State of Arkansas and the United States and the other providing for the separation of the mineral lands in the for the separation of the mineral lands in the Northern Pacific grant in Idaho and Montana and granting patents to the settlers thereon. The bill directing the reëmployment as fast as vacancies occur of the railway postal clerks who were discharged between March 15 and May 1, 1889, which came over from Saturila; and yesterday as unfinished business, was passed. An hour of the session was spent in an inavalling effort to consider the bill directing the payment to West Virginia of the amount of direct tags of the collected from it, irrespective of claims.

rect tax collected from it, irrespective of cla by the Federal Government against the Stat GEN. CLARK BAILED HIM OUT.

Ex-Broker Dumant Not Proved Guilty of Being a Woman Insulter, Men seem to be getting more troublesome than women lately on the southern promenade of Central Park, along Fifty-ninth street. On Monday evening as Park Policeman McGinty was on duty at the lower end of the Park he saw a well-dressed man accost several young women, who seemed to resent his overtures.

Finally the man spoke to Mrs. Minnie Walker, 27 years old, of 124 West Twenty-first street, who also repulsed him. McGinty stepped up and asked if she knew the man. She said she

and asked if she knew the man. She said she did not that he spoke to her first, and asked if she was alone. She replied that she was, and, furthermore, that she wished to remain alone. McGinty put the man under arrest and took him to the arsenal. He said he was Henry D. Dumont, aged 49, an ex-broker, of 284 St. James's place. Brooklyn, and that he had met financial disaster on Wall street several years ago. He denied that he had intentionally insulted any one.

When taken to the Eart Sixty-seventh street station he asked that his friend, Gen. Emmons Clark, be sent for. This was done, and the General bailed him out.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Dumont told Police Justice Meade that he had not drunk anything up to Monday night for a long time, and a little over-indulgence at dinner affected him considerably. Still he maintained he did not intentionally insult any woman.

Mrs. Walker, a quiet appearing, highly respectable woman said she could not positively say that Dumont was the man who spoke to her, so the defendant was discharged.

A CRUEL COLORED THIEF.

Bit Mrs. Mead and Was Pursued Into a Swamp and Captured.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 24,-Two colored men drove up to the store of David Mead, in Smar avenue, Flushing Park, on Monday, and ordered some goods, which they put into their wagon. One of the men, an ex-convict named Levy, promised to pay later for the groceries. He returned with the other colored man and asked for more groceries, Mr. Mead said he wouldn't let Levy have anything else until he had paid for the other things. The thieves grabbed a lot of articles and made for the door. Mrs. Mead intercepted them.

After a short struggle, Levy stooped and bit Mrs. Mead. She released her hold and the thief sexaned. Min. Mead. She released her hold and the thief escaped.
Constables Methoen and Lewis learned that Levy had been seen going in the direction of Kissens Lake. They saw him going into the awamp near the lake. They followed him and compelled him to surrender at the point of a revolver. Levy was taken before Justice Smith. He was turned over to the authorities at Long Island City, who want him for burgiary.

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